Increased in 11 months to Aug. 1,

33,928, or an average gain of 100 a

PITTSBURG WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10,

1892-TWELVE PAGES.

FORTY SEVENTH YEAR. TORIES SLOW

TO SURRENDER. A Remarkable Debate in Parliament Marks the Begin-

GLADSTONE AT HIS BEST.

ning of the End.

He Arraigns the Government in Most Vigorous Phrases.

Balfour Makes Reply, and Demands That the Programme of the Liberal Coalition Be Outlined-He Intimates That the Conservatives Should Hold on Until This Is Furnished-A Denunciation of the Motley Character of the Majority-Redmond Takes Part in the Discussion-Irish Dynamiters and Evictions of Tenants a Feature-A Final Vote Expected Thursday.

LONDON, Aug. 9 .- The House of Commons was crowded to its full capacity before the business of the day was commenced, as it was expected Mr. Gladstone twould resume the debate on the address in reply to the Queen's speech. His appear. ance in the House was the signal for ringing cheers from his adherents on the floor and in the gallery.

The first matter taken up was the cause of Egan, the Invincible, who was sentenced for imprisonment under the crimes act. Home Secretary Matthews said he could not hold out hopes of Egan's speedy re-

J. W. Lowther, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced that the British East Africa Company had instructed its officers to leave Uganda by December 31. He added that Captain Lugard, in command of the company's forces in Uganda, had consented to a division of territory, it being provided that the armed French Catholies should stay in a specified locality, though Ugunda itself should be free to all re-

Mr. Gladstone Begins His Speech. After Mr. Lowther had finished Mr. Gladstone arose and was greeted with loud and prolonged cheering by the members of the opposition. Mr. Gladstone opened his speech by referring to the procedure of the Government in departing from precedents by not resigning when the verdiet of the country was against them. The House had met, Mr. Gladstone said, but they did not know for what. [Cheers.] The Queen's speech told them nothing. Is it a fact, he asked, that the judgment of the nation was without appeal? Is the House of Commons

Never had there been a great assue subdiscussed as the issue decided at the last general election. The Government was perfectly aware of that. They knew well that a majority of the House had come prepared to give effect to the verdict of their constituents. [Cheers.] They could not do otherwise.

to fight the battle of the last six years over

Turning to the matter of home rule, amid wild cheering by British members, Mr. Gladstone quoted Mr. Goschen's remark that home rule must be carried by an Irish majority, if it were carried at all. In point of fact the majority in the House is no more Irish than Scotch or Welsh.

A Blow Aimed at the Cons Nobody had any title to distinguish votes for the purpose of invalidating the reso-lution of the House or of the country. Such an argument struck at the root of the Constitution of the United Kingdom.

It is customary to give effect to the wishes of the people of Scotland. The observations about an Irish majority are in deference to a bad tradition. Those making them would not venture to make similar ones about any other part of the United Kingdom. The fact that the majority is Irish is a recommendation rather than otherwise. [Cheers from the Irish members.]

As to the coming Government, it would be time to criticise its words and deeds when it came into office, not while it remained a nebulus hypothesis. The Conservatives said that in the Liberal speeches home rule was not always prominent. The verdict of the country has shown that the people meant it to be prominent, and, therefore, to put an end to the present Govern-

The supporters of the Government made much of the peace prevailing in Ireland. claiming that it is due to coercion. The tendency toward peace began in 1885 with the better prospect of home rule. True, after the present Government came into power, there was a bad state of affairs in 1886, partly arising from agricultural de-

pression. The Government's Acts Too Tardy.

Mr. Gladstone added that in justice to the Government he must say they are entitled to credit for what they did toward relieving the distress by the land act of 1887, but that came too late. It was not associated with the administration of laws in harmony with the sympathies of the people. As he had been asked questions respecting the continuance of coercion, he would reply at once that the coercion bill ought not to be retained on the statute book longer than required by parliamentary usage. [Cries of "Hear, hear."]

Mr. Gladstone then proceeded to refer to the Government's legislation. He credited them with the conversion of the national debt, but complained that they had inflicted upon Ireland a gross wrong in making ber pretended reparation by a local government bill too limited to satisfy Irish wants or to offer any solution of the Irish troubles.

Passing from these matters, Mr. Gladstone acknowledged that the debate could not be altogether retrospective. The House must have some light upon the future. He would not anticipate who would govern when the present administration was displaced. It was not possible for a Liberal Government to say what measures they would submit to Parliament six months hence.

Ire'and's Claims in the Forefront. In regard to the suggested holding of a session in November, he could only say that any Government taking that course would show an inadequate sense of the magnitude and variety of the subjects it had to deal

with. Attempts had been made to contrast |

the claims of Ireland as against the claims of Great Britain to the attention of Parlia-ment. Much could be said on both sub-jects, but the claims of Ireland had for years been in the forefront of the battle, and still held that position. [Cheers from the op-

The principles of his home rule bill were pretty well known. By its provision there would be a full and effectual maintenance of Imperial supremacy, while Ireland would be given the conduct of her own affairs. Irish representation in the House of Commons is also contemplated under certain conditions. As to the form in which these principles would be embodied, it is the duty of the Liberals to select the best form, but not until they had been placed in power, The bill for seven years had had his primary and absorbing interest, and it

would so continue to the end. [Cheers.]

The House would address itself seriously to a bill giving Ireland a government. It would pass the House of Commons and then go to the House of Lords. He would not argue upon the probability of the House of Lords rejecting the bill.

The Lords' Veto Not to Be Tolerated. If the measure passed the House of Comnons, springing out of a continuous controversy lasting seven years which had been carried on with zeal and ability under such diversity of circumstances, never would the House of Lords have before them a question of greater importance to them a question of greater importance to the empire at large; never a greater question to themselves. [Opposition cheers,] The obligations of a Liberal government would utterly forbid acquiescence in the rejection of those obligations. To promote the settlement of a great subject it would remain unweakened and unchanged. [Cheers.]

[Cheers.]
At the same time, it would be necessary to deal in 1893 with a sensible portion of British wants, the demand for which had grown accelerated. [Cries of "Hear, hear."] He reminded the House that the Liberals had been vainly trying to pass various measures of reform while in opposition. Speaking broadly, these represented the elsential character of Liberal policy, and in conjunction with, or rather in subjection to, the great question between England and Ireland, had received the distinct approbation of the country. [Cheers.]

The Amnesty and Eviction Questions.
Referring to the amnesty of Irish pris-

Referring to the amnesty of Irish pris-oners, Mr. Gladstone said it is impossible for other than responsible Ministers to give any pledge, either of revision or remission of sentences. In regard to evicted tenants, he expressed the hope that during the autumn a voluntary arrangement between landlords and tenants would obviate the necessity for such legislation as would become inevitable if no arrangements were made.

inevitable if no arrangements were made.

In concluding his speech, Mr. Gladstone recurred to the Conservative argument that the Irish majority was trying to coerce England. He held that such was the strength of England in relation to other kingdoms that she could never be coerced by them. She had a giant's strength, but let her not use it like a giant. It would be most unfortunate if any party placed undue reliance in the power and strength of England against other members of the federation, in forgetfulness of the fact that in the long run moral force would predominate over material force. On that depends what should be the first object of their desires, as it is their daily official prayer—that union of heart and sentiment which constitutes the truest basis of strength at home tutes the truest basis of strength at home and good fame throughout the civilized world. [Loud cheers.]

Balfour Rep'ies for the Government. Mr. Balfour followed Mr. Gladstone. He maintained that the House had a right to know before entrusting the Government to the Liberals what would be their policy, especially when the party upon which Mr. Gladstone relied was broken into so many divisions, each owning a different leader. Referring to the policy of the present Government, Mr. Balfour said it would be judged thy historians. Assured as to what the verdict would he, he would neither anticipate nor demand.

anticipate nor demand. Mr. Baltour protested against Mr. Gladstone describing the influence Ireland had exercised in recent years on British politics as derived from moral considerations. Immoral considerations, he said, is the right rule was not due to moral forces, but to material party considerations. Referring to the coercion policy, Mr. Baltour re-minded the House that Mr. Gladstone in 1885 proposed to retain the coercion law with the assent of Sir G. O. Trevelyan,

Lord Spencer and other colleagues.

In regard to the proposed vote of no con fidence the Government might be in a mi-nority, but what was the majority? Had that motley group the confidence of the House? [Hear, hear.] The Government, seeing the existing circumstances, had a right to review the situation.

Different Aims of the Majority. The division of the opposition into sections with different aims could not be left out of account. The existing partnership between Great Britain and Ireland could not be dissolved without the assent of both

on terms acceptable to both.

Considering the fact that Irish member would be kept at Westminster and that an English majority might find itself at the mercy of a combination of an English minority with Irish members, it is clear that England has at least as much interest in home rule as Ireland had. They had a right to insist that one of the parties to the existing partnership objected to its being

dissolved.

Unfortunately for all parties, Mr. Gladstone's allies were his masters. The Irish members told the Liberals, "Unless you do this and that we will turn you out." [Conservative cheers.] How dangerous would such a state of things be to the interests of the empire if the Irish dominance continued! Before the Government resign they have the right to ask what are the condi tions under which the alliance between the Liberals and the Irish would be maintained, and what demands had been made upon the Liberals when they came into power. [Hear, hear.]

Two Very Embarrassing Questions. If disturbances arose in Ireland, such as marked Mr. Morley's last period in office there, is disorder to have a free hand? Is it part of the new compact that Daly and other convicted dynamiters be let loose upon the world? [Conservative cheers.]
The Irish members said evicted tenants must be restored to their holdings, and that some 2,000 others who had purchased them should be punished for their industry.

[Hear, hear.] The Conservatives might be beaten by that party, but as yet they had not been so beaten- [Cheers and counter-cheers.] They know that the future is with them. They know that the future is with them. In turning the Government out had the Liberals the slightest prospect that home rule first, repeal of the crimes act next, and, thirdly, the destruction of the House of Lords [laughter] would allow the Government time for passing other important measures which the country heartily desires and which they could not touch owing to the Irish allies? to the Irish allies?

Mr. Harrington said he had listened to some of Mr. Gladstone's remarks with anxiety. He felt bound to warn the Liberals that some questions The Threat of a Parnellite. that some questions required immediate attention. He regretted Mr. Gladstone's scant dismissal of the case of evicted tenants. They had borne the brunt of the battle and had made the greatest sacrifices for their class. He did not think their case presented an insuperable difficulty. Again, if the amnesty question is neglected, it would cause a fresh agitation and fresh trouble. If the Liberal party is wise it will give specific pledges to satisfy Ireland on these matters.

Saunderson (Conservative) made a bantering speech in which he said he wondered what Mr. Redmond would think of Mr. Gladstone's threat to proceed with the Newcastle programme if the House of Lords rejected his home rule measure.

Mr. Redmond predicted that the Irish Parliament would be as free from interference on the part of Rome as from interference on the part of the British Parliament. The Tory collapse, he said, must indeed be complete when they put up Colonel Saunderson to raise the bogey of civil war in Ulster, He reminded the House that Dublin was represented in Parliament by men who had been opposed by Archbishop Walsh, and that 7,000 votes had been given to Parnellite candidates.

Redmond Still in a Captious Mood.

Redmond Still in a Captious Mood. He repeated his regrets at Mr. Gladstone's attitude toward the evicted tenants and the Irish political prisoners. He declared that if nothing were done for them it would be the painful duty of Parnellite members to withdraw their support from Mr. Gladstone.

Interest in to-night's debate was heightened by a curiosity as to how Mr. Gladstone would respond to the demands
formulated yesterday by Messra. McCarthy
and Redmond for assurances on the matters
of an early suspension of the coercion act,
the relief of eviated tenants in Ireland and
the release of imprisoned Irish dynamiters.

New Gladstonian members, unversed in
hidden ways of parliamentary leaders,
talked in the lobby as if Justin McCarthy
had purposely shown himself hostile to Mr.
Gladstone, and was trying to embarrass him
at the very outset of Parliament Older members, however, who know something of the bers, however, who know something of the inner workings, decline to credit Mr. Mc-Carthy with being capable of placing Mr. Gladatone in a fix or scheming to entrap

him.

As Mr. Gladstone proceeded with his speech, it became evident that McCarthy had arranged with Liberal leaders to propound a series of demands of great portent, but requiring no dexterity on the part of the greatest parliamentary tactician living to dispose of.

Gladstone a Skillful Politician.

The speech throughout was marked more by skillful handling of critical positions than by plainness of exposition or eloquence. During the hour and a quarter which he consumed in his speech Mr. Gladstone showed all his wonted energy of style and harmonious resonance of voice. No one could have imagined that a medical consultation on the speaker's condition had occurred only an hour before he made his appearance in the Honse and that he had been carnestly entreated to refrain from abandoning himself to his old impulses and to hoard his strength by shortening his oration. Not until after the speech had been delivered, when Mr. Gladstone immediately left the House, did even his colleagues learn that he was still feeling the effects of his recent illness. Gladstone a Skillful Politician.

learn that he was still feeling the effects of his recent illness.

Before he begun to speak, Mr. Gladstone took a drink of his customary stimulant, sherry flip, and during the delivery of his speech he had occasional recourse to the same drink. As soon as he had concluded he left for Stuart Rendel's country seat, Hatchlands, where he will remain until Thursday. Both aides of the House admitted the dexterity of his speech and admitted the unfaltering power with which he poured out neatly turned sentences; suggesting much, yet contenting himself with little.

The McCarthyltes Are Patisfied.

The McCarthyites Are Patisfied.

The McCarthyltes Are Patiened.

The McCarthyltes concurred in the opinion that Gladstone's declarations, though undecided, were satisfactory. They could hardly express any other opinion, as Mr. Balfour's reference to the party as 'being squared' had attained the credence of the whole House. The Parnellites were not quite so satisfied. They were especially discoutented with Mr. Gladstone for refraining from civing a plades to release the ng from giving a pledge to release

peglect of the Liberal leaders to take them late their confidence. The Liberal whips gnore them and have not even invited their vote on the coming division. In spite of this the Associated Press representative was assured that the Parnellites would vote with Gladstone Thursday, and that the McCarthy-ite reports that they would abstain were a

libel on the spirit of the party.

It has been arranged to suspend the midnight rule on Thursday, so as to enable the House to effect a division. Mr. Gladstone ignored the request of the labor members addressed to him early in the day to make some reference to an eight-hour bill.

When the House adjourned until Thurs-

day, Mr. Healy, supported by Mr. Comp-ton, protested against the unnecessary delay of a division, accusing the Government of using delay for jobbery in Ireland. Forty appointments, they said, had been made in Ireland since Saturday.

6.000 MINERS TO STRIKE. Two Districts Demand Higher Wages and

Checkweighman Plan Changed.

ALTOONA. Aug. 9.-At a mass meeting held in Philipsburg last night repre-sentatives of over 3,000 miners in the Clearfield district decided to strike September 1 unless an advance is made in the price of low-grade coal mining and a change made in the checkweighman system. A resolution was also adopted, calling on the men of the Punxsutawney district, which adjoins the Clearfield district, to stand firm for demands of the same character, which they have presented to the operators. In the Punxsutawney district

alone there are over 3,000 men. The men in both districts have submitted a number of grievances and will go out as one man, The Berwind Company, which will be principally affected, is known to have an order to supply the New York Central Railroad with 2,500,000 tons of coal within a specified time, which leads the miners to a specified time, which leads the miners to think they will have an easy victory. The company declares it will hold out against any advance or change.

COLONEL KING WON'T HANG.

Governor Buchanan Commutes His Sen tence After Great Pressure. MEMPHIS, Aug. 9.-Governor Buchanan in Nashville this evening commuted the sentence of Colonel H. Clay King, who

was to have been hanged next Friday for the murder of David H. Posten, March 15, on a public street in this city. Unusual pressure was brought to bear upon the Governor for the past few days. Petitions signed by thousands from Ten-cessee and Kentucky deinged the Chief

Executive. Delegations from military and civic societies besieged him. The wife and daughter of the condemned man and the wives and daughters of other prominent citizens made personal appeals. Senator Harris and other leading politicisms made several calls upon him and succeeded in securing the desired commutation. The prisoner heard the news with but little interest. He has been indulging in stimulants of late and seemed indifferent to what was taking place.

CORN IS SAVED.

Coplous Showers Fall on the Parched Fields in the Far West. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 9.-Rain fell all over Kansas to-night. Reports to the Associated Press from points as far west as the Colorado line to the Indian Territory and north to Nebraska State line say that bounteous showers watered the parched earth. Nearly every point reporting states thats ufficient rain fell to save the corn crop. while a few state that the winds had done Lieutenant Colonel Edward James relief.

The Mystery Surrounding the Killing of Millionaire Borden Lifting.

THREE DISTINCT STORIES

Told by the Girl, Lizzie, the Daughter of the Victim.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE TURNS UP.

Bridget Sullivan Breaks Down and Tells a Different Tale.

DETECTIVES CONDUCT AN EXAMINATION

FALL RIVER, Aug. 2.—The mystery sur-rounding the killing of Mr. Borden and his wife, it is believed, is practically dispelled. Within the next 24 hours, unless the unexpected prevents, the murderer will be in the hands of the law. All of to-day the authorities have worked as they have not before labored on the Attorney General Pillsbury and Prof. Wood, of Harvard, reached here at 4 o'clock to-day. They at once joined Dis-trict Attorney Knowlton at an inquiry which is now being held and which corresponds to an inquest and at which Lizzie Borden was heard. Bridget Sullivan is at Mrs. Harrington's house in the care of a detective and Lizzie Borden is at her home under police surveillance.

The police conference yesterday lasted far into the morning. The time of the murder was considered first. Marshal Hilliard informed the District Attorney that the murder had occurred between 10 minutes of 11 o'clock and 13 minutes after 11 o'clock ou Thursday morning. It was shown that Mr. Borden reached home after his morning trip down town between 10:45 and 10:50 o'clock. Fixing the Time of the Murder.

This was proved both by the testimony of men who met him on his way to the house and by the first admissions of the Borden



MISS LIZZIE BOBDEN.

household after the murder was discovered. At 11:15 the police were notified, and before 11:20 o'clock people were crowding around the Borden house. Dr. Bowen, who was called in by Bridget Sullivan, said he was sure he could not have been there later than 11:20 o'clock.

This satisfied the District Attorney that Lizzie Borden could not have been out of the house even 18 minutes, if at all. But there is a stronger reason, say the police, why Lizzie Borden was not out of the house at all, and this reason is strengthened by a

man found'to-day.

John Dinnie, a laborer, was at work in the yard adjoining the Borden property, and was within 30 feet of McGowan, the mason. He said this morning he saw no one either enter or leave the house. After fixing the time of the murder at the conference the District Attorney took up the story of Lizzie Borden, who is the last person known to have seen her father alive. Lizzie Borden told three stories.

Discrepancies in Lizzie's Stories The first discrepancy discovered in her story by the District Attorney pertains to her whereabouts at the time of the murder. She first said she was in the vault in the barn. This she changed later by saying that she was in the loft searching for lead. The police at once disproved this. They sent a detective to the loft in the barn. This man climbed the ladder leading the loft, and found the floo of the loft covered with a layer of dust about one-quarter of an inch thick. As he stepped in it he noticed that his footprint was marked plainly. He closely examined the floor for other footprints. There were none. No one, not even Miss Borden, had been in the lott recently. The District Attorney next listened to

the Marshal's narration of the work he had done in tracing down every clew aside from the above and to his opinion that all other clews were worthless. Medical Examiner Dolan then explained how Mrs. Borden must have been dead at least one hour be fore the murder of Mr. Borden.

Dr. Dolan said that in his opinion Mrs. Dr. Dolan said that in his opinion Mrs. Borden was dead as early as 9 o'clock in the morning. This settles at least the fact that Miss Borden, who says she was not away from the house the entire morning prior to the murder, must have been in the house with her stepmother and the assassin when the first murder took place. And with Bridget Sullivan up stairs and with Lizzie Borden wandering about the house, how does it happen that they did not meet the assassin or hear the necessary noise of the murder?

murder? Important Evidence Turns Up. The final decision of the conference The final decision of the conference reached at 2 o'clock this morning was to do nothing until later this morning. It was the firm opinion of all that before any such action as holding an inquest should be taken, Bridget Sullivan should be subjected to a rigid examination. But before the inquiry was convened this morning other and far more important evidence was placed in the hands of the District Attorney.

placed in the hands of the District Attorney.

On Friday there was found in the cellar of the Borden house a bundle of rags. These rags were concealed under a bucket turned upside down. They were smeared with blood as though an ax had been wiped of them. Dr. Dolan took these rags and sent them to Prot. Wood of Boston. He also sent a strip of carpet dyed with the blood of Mrs. Borden.

Prot. Wood to-day said that the blood on the regs, as well as that on the carpet, was human blood beyond all doubt. With this evidence before them, the District Attorney and Chief Police Hilliard sent Bergeant Dougherty to the Borden house this morning at 10 o'cleok with a summons for Bridget Sulliyan. Sergeant Dougherty



HE MAY YET BE SNAGGED ON ONE.

found that she offered no objection when he told her to come with him. Speaking of the identity of the murderer, she said that she was too worn and worried to talk of that. Bridget Sullivan Breaks Down.

Then she exclaimed suddenly, "The murderer should elear me." After that she would say nothing. At police headquarters she was taken at once before Judge Blaisdell, the District Attorney and Chief of Police Hilliard. Question after question was fired at her. All the suspicions entertained against Lizzie Borden were repeated to her. She was made to tell and retell her story.

The girl stood at as long as she could. Then she broke down. She told her examiners, it is said, that she did not believe Lizzie Borden left the house at all. She was asked why she thought Miss Borden had not gone out. She auswered with sobs. The

asked why she thought Miss Borden had not gone out. She answered with sobs. The District Attorney waited in vain for her to regain her composure, and at 12 o'clock the inquiry was stopped.

When District Attorney Knowlton resumed his place at 1 o'clock it was decided to summon Lizzie Borden before Judge Blaisdell at once. Chief of Police Hilliard drove direct to the Borden house. Lizzie said with perfect composure that she was ready to go. As Chief Hilliard closed the carriage door Miss Borden said coldly: "How those people stare." She said nothing more on the way to the court room.

New Details That Are Kept Secret.

nothing more on the way to the court room.

New Details That are Kept Secret.

District Attorney Knowlton began his examination of Lizzie Borden by telling her to repeat her story of her whereabouts at the time of the murder and of her finding her father's body. Miss Borden told her story faithfully just as she talked it over to Mrs. Hanseom and Lawyer Jennings. It could not be learned positively to-night what few details or points had been given by Miss Borden. by Miss Borden. J. V. Morse, the uncle of the Borden girls,

when shown a statement by George R. Fish, of Hartford, a brother-in-law of the murdered Mrs. Borden, that he, Fish, believes that Miss Lizzie Borden and Mr. Morse concoated the murder of the old couple, and hired some one to do it, said that his counsel had advised him to have nothing to say for pub-lication. He added, however: "You know as well as I do what grounds there are for such an absurd charge as that. It is en-tirely unreasonable, That is all I will

CHOLERA NEAR METZ.

Russian Hebrew Refugees Suppose Have Introduced the Plague There-The Grand Duke Sergius Issues a Proclamation-Paris Cholera Is Now Denied. (BY CABLE TO THE DISPATCH. 1

BERLIN, Aug. 9.—Cholera has appeared on the Western frontier, and to-day a death was reported from a village near Metz. The Russo-Hebrew committee for forwarding emigrants from Russia have suspended operations. Dispatches have sent to officials on Eastern frontier to exercise redoubled vigilance in examining all persons coming over

the border. Great uneasiness if felt here, as about 30 squalid Russian families are said to have been smuggled into the city within the last three days despite all precautions.

A dispatch from Moscow says: Grand Duke Sergius, Governor General of Mos-cow, has issued a proclamation in which he urges the people to strictly conform to the sanitary regulations which have been formulated to combat the cholers epidemic. He declares that those who fail to obey the order will be severely and summarily punished. Sixteen new cases of choiers and ten deaths from the disease occurred here to-day.

A dispatch from Paris says: Dr. Brouardel has compiled a report on the so-called cholers outbreak in Paris and suburbs. The report proves that the outbreak was entirely due to the drinking of water obtained from the River Seine. Districts served from other rivers or springs, or where the drinking water is boiled, entirely escaped the disease, although in many instances they were within a few yards of affected places, while the maximum number of cases occurred in districts supplied with water from the most polluted portion of the Seine. Not a single case of the disease could be traced to imported cholera, or had the characteristics of Asiatic cholers.

A NEWSPAPER SURPRISE

Ballard Smith Quits the World on Account of Homestead Editorials. NEW YORK, Aug. 9 .- [Special.]-Mr. Ballard Smith has resigned his post of editor of the World newspaper, and his resignation was accepted by proprietor in a. message received to-day. The resignation, it is reported in the World office, is the consequence of the World's attitude toward the Homestead riotera.

W. J. White Nominated for Congress CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 9.—The Republicans of the Twentieth Ohio District to-day nominated W. J. White, of Cleyeland, for

LAWED TO HIS DEATH.

A Judge, Himself a Litigant, Quails Before Cross-Examination.

HE TAKES A POWERFUL POISON.

At the First He Meditated the Murder of

His Fditorial Critic. FIVE ST. LOUIS SUICIDES IN ONE DAY

St. Louis, Aug. 9.-A most startling climax to the action for libel recently begun by Judge James C. Normile, of the St. Louis Criminal Court, against the Post-Dispatch, came this forenoon a little before 11 o'clock in the suicide by poison of the plaintiff, Judge Normile, at his residence.

Criticism of the administration of Judge Normile's court was precipitated recently by a sudden division in the grand jury actby a sudden division in the grand jury acting under him, eight of its members alleging that four had combined to prevent the indictment of persons with a "pull." The matter was brought before Judge Normile through communications from the contending factions, and the Judge's conduct is the matter led to charges and criticism on the part of the Post Discrete, which applicated in the regular order by the postmaster at San Francisco. Sunk into the top of the post of the Post Discrete which applicated in the regular order by the postmaster at San Francisco. part of the Post-Dispatch, which culminated in the Judge bringing suits for sums aggregating \$400,000 against the paper attacking him, and also instituting criminal libel ac-tions against three of the paper's responsible editors, Florence D. White, chief, and Samuel Williams and George S. Johns, as-

After this action, Judge Normile lett the city for a short rest. Returning a day or two since, he appeared yesterday before a master appointed to take depositions in his libel suit. He was on the stand most of the day and was much disturbed by the

the day and was much disturbed by the close, sharp questioning and the tilts between the contending counsel. Investigation showed that the recent occurrence and criticisms had so borne upon the man's mind that he could endure it no longer.

A note unsigned, but in the Judge's chirography, contained the statement that he had this morning determined not to kill Florence D. White, whose paper had criticized, as he felt unjustly, the administration of his court. Preferring suicide to murder, and seeing no other course, he had determined on the former, by taking poison. Judge Normile had been down town during the morning but returned home shortly after 10. Before 11 he was found in rigor mortis, showing that whatever the poison was it was very powerful. Judge Normile was born in Ireland in

Judge Normile was born in Ireland in 1844. He came to this country at an early age, and with his parents passed the years previous to his majority in Kansas. He studied law in Georgetown University, and later in the Law Department of the Columbian University at Washington. He was elected Circuit Attorney of this city in 1872, and was elected Judge of the Criminal Court in 1876. He was re-elected in 1890 for six years.

As if the atmosphere were laden with suicidal mania, four more suicides were re-ported in quick succession. Walter D. Coles, an insurance medical examiner, shot Coles, an insurance medical examiner, snot himself to death, the cause being an incurable disease. At his office, Dr. Marion Tolhaez, despondent and "out of luck," also shot himself fatally. Two more violent deaths of residents of the South End also happened at about the same hour.

ONE IRON STRIKE ENDED. .

Statington Valley Manufacturers and Men Reach an Agreement.

BETHLEHEM, PA., Aug. 9.-The Slatington Valley Mill Company directors and the striking employes held a conference yesterday afternoon and agreed on terms whereby the present strike is ended. The strikers number 100 men and are Lodge 14 of the Amalgamated Association.

They struck July 1 because the company would not sign the Amalgamated scale. The agreement is that the men are to receive the ame wages as before the strike. The company will not sign the scale if the prices of the product of the mill decrease so the present wages cannot be maintained. The men are to receive notice of the reduction in wages two weeks in advance.

TROUBLE FOR DAVITT.

His Parnellite Opponent in the Late Elec tion Petitions Against His Beturn. LONDON, Aug. 9.-Pierce D. Mahoney, the Parnellite Parliamentary candidate who was defented in the North division of County Meath by Michael Davitt, anti-Par-nellite, has lodged a petition against the re-turn of Mr. Davitt. Mr. Mahoney, who was elected in 1886 without opposition, was deleated by the last election by a majority of 403 votes.

Ireland Thanks America LONDON, Aug. 9 .- At a meeting of the

McCarthyites in the committee room of the House of Commons to-day a resolution of thanks to the Federation in America for the remittance of £5,000 was adopted.

MILLIONS GIVEN UP

THREE CENTS.

y the Men Who Guarded Them Faithfully Clear Across the Continent.

UNCLE SAM'S GOLD COIN

Carted From the Train Through New York's Crowded Streets.

MORE MONEY IN ONE LUMP SUM

Than Ever Traveled Before in the Bistory of the World.

ISPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE DISPATCH.1 NEW YORK, Aug. 9.-Precisely at 10:46 'clock this morning the specialimail train,

A NOVEL SIGHT IN THE METROPOLIS

which left San Francisco at 6:30 o'clock last Thursday evening carrying \$20,000,000 in United States gold coin, came to a standstill in the annex of the Grand Central station. There was nothing in the appearance of the train to attract attention. It was made up of a special passenger coach, two railway mail cars, a baggage car and an express car. The side doors of the express and mail cars had been thrown open, and clustered at each was a group of men with big colt revolvers stuck in their belts or held earelessly in their hands. They looked more

like tramps with their soot-begrimed faces and old clothes than faithful guardians of Uncle Sam's wealth. A tall man with a long linen duster jumped from the first car of the train and shook hands with another man who had been anxiously pacing up and down in the yard waiting for the train's arrival. The first man was Captain James E. White, General Superintendent of the Railway Mail Service, who brought the train through, and the man he greeted was the Second Assistant Postmaster, J. Lowrie Bell, who came on from Washington last Saturday to see to the safe arrival of the train with its precious freight.

The Largest Shipment Since Adam. The Largest Shipment Since Adam.

Never before has so large a single shipment of gold crossed this continent, nor, in fact, has any such sum ever been transported such a distance in the history of the world. Arrangements had been made to transfer the gold to the Sub-Treasury in the regular United States mail wagons, and 18 of them were waiting in line at Madison avenue and Forty-sixth street, under the charge of transfer cirek J. W. Tiebout. the charge of transfer circk J. W. Tiebout.
There was not a moment's delay in getting
the gold out of the cars. The big mail
wagons backed right up to the car doors,
and a dozen yardmen under the charge of
Station Master Henderson were mustered

into service to lift the boxes of gold coin into the wagons.

Each of the stout wooden boxes, which

Guards Keep Close Watch of the Coin. In each of the four cars were piled 125 boxes, containing \$5,000,000 in all. Each car was in charge of a division superin-tendent of the railway mail service, with ten men to assist him in guarding the millions. Each of the boxes was 18 inches long with a handle at either end. It took two of the yard men to lift a box and carry it into the mail van. As fast as the vans were loaded two of the guards in the car from which the gold had been taken were detailed to accompany each down to the sub-

Treasury. The 57 guards who had taken turns in watching the treasure all the way from San Francisco did not relax a bit of their vigilance. They kept the big pistols handy as the cars were unloaded, and the guards that went down in the vans had their revolvers n plain sight, too.

Bevolvers Out on Every Side. "Get on the top of that wagon," said Superintendent Pepper, instructing one of his men. "Keep your hand on your revolver and watch the tail of the wagon." The guards strolled up and down in front of the cars fumbling their revolvers in a way that was very trying to the nerves of the onlookers. One man had a revolver stuck loosely under his trousers band, and held another carelessly under his arm.
The work of unloading the cars h shortly after 11 o'clock, and the last of the 18 bars rolled away from the station at 12:30

o'clock. Several long hoxes filled with cavalry carbines were taken out, along with boxes of ammunition. There were 3,000 rounds of ammunition aboard, 2,000 cartridges for the rifles and 1,000 for the revol-The trips of the vans down to the sub-The trips of the vans down to the sub-Treasury made a sensation, for the news of the arrival of the gold train had spread. The two guards that accompanied each van sat on either side of the drive. They still had their long Colt revolvers. Some carried their weapons in their laps, while others gripped them in their pockets, ready for use in an instant.

Glad to Be Rid of the Fabulous Sum. The four vans arrived at the sub-Treas-ury building at 12:40 o'clock. They ap-proached the building on the Pine street

proached the building on the Pine street side and theirist wagon backed up to the sidewalk to unload.
"Well, I am glad it is all over with," said Mr. Bell, as the last box came out of the wagon. When the gold left San Francisco each box was registered, and Mr. Bell gave a receipt for 500 boxes, "said to contain \$20,000,000 in gold." When the money was turned over to Assistant Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts he gave a similar receipt and H. Roberts he gave a similar receipt and notified the Secretary of the Treasury that he had received \$20,000,000 subject to

The counting of the gold will not be done for several days. The method is to count one bag full and then get its exact weight. After that the other bags are weighed, the first one being used as a standard. If there should be the slightest discrepancy in the weight of any bag the contents of that one would be counted separately.

A GLIMPSE AT MARS' MOONS.

An Observatory Away Up in Minnesota Is Claiming Renown.
NORTHPIELD, MINN., Aug. 9.—Good-

sell's Observatory can claim the distinction sell's Observatory can claim the distinction of being the first, during this opposition, to see the two moons of Mars. Profs. Payne and Williams, of Goodsell's, and Prof. Crusenbury, of Des Moines, made some some observations last night, and after they had finished their search, Prof. Payne said:

"I think we are the only ones who are able to see the moons this trip, and this is as fine a sight as I have seen since 1877. Though not quite so long, Phobos looks redder, while Deimos looks less red. We can hardly tell, it is so far, just how far these moons already around Mars. since the can hardly tell, it is so far, just how far these moons circle around Mars, since the only way of measuring the distances is by focusing the light." Prof. Payne also said that there is no doubt that Mars is inhabited.